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MEASURES TO PREVENT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM WHICH ENDANGERS OR TAKES INNOCENT HUMAN LIVES OR JEOPARDIZES FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND STUDY OF THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THOSE FORMS OF TERRORISM AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE WHICH LIE IN MISERY, FRUSTRATION, GRIEVANCE AND DESPAIR AND WHICH CAUSE SOME PEOPLE TO SACRIFICE HUMAN LIVES, INCLUDING THEIR OWN, IN AN ATTEMPT TO EFFECT RADICAL CHANGES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 23 December 1991 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the indictment handed down by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia on 14 November in connection with the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 (see annex).

I would be grateful if you would have this letter and its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 125, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander F. WATSON
Acting Permanent Representative

ANNEX

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Holding a Criminal Term

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	:	Criminal No.
	:	
v.	:	Grand Jury Original
	:	
ABDEL BASSET ALI AL-MEGRAHI,	:	Violations: 18 U.S.C. SS 371,
A/K/A ABDELBASET ALI MOHMED,	:	32, 34, 844(i), 2331, and 2
A/K/A ABDELBASET ALI MOHMED AL MEGRAHI,	:	(Conspiracy to Destroy a Civil
A/K/A "MR. BASET",	:	Aircraft of the United States, to
A/K/A AHMED KHALIFA ABDUSAMAD;	:	Destroy a Vehicle Used in Foreign
	:	Commerce by Means of an Explosive,
LAMEN KHALIFA FHIMAH,	:	to Kill Nationals of the United
A/K/A AL AMIN KHALIFA FHIMAH,	:	States Destroying a Civil
A/K/A "MR. LAMIN"	:	Aircraft; Destroying a Vehicle
	:	Used in Foreign Commerce by Means
	:	of an Explosive; Killing Nationals
	:	of the United States; Aiding and
	:	Abetting)

INDICTMENT

The Grand Jury charges that:

COUNT ONE

INTRODUCTION

At all times material to this Indictment, except as otherwise indicated:

1. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (hereinafter referred to as "Libya") was a nation located on the Mediterranean coast of North Africa.

2. The Jamahiriya Security Organization (hereinafter referred to as "JSO") was the Libyan intelligence service through which Libya conducted acts of terrorism against other nations and repressed the activities of Libyan dissidents abroad.

3. The JSO was divided into various administrations and sections, including the Technical Administration.

4. The Technical Administration's responsibilities included assisting other administrations within the JSO in developing technical equipment and to provide technical support to JSO operations in Libya and abroad.

5. In 1984-1985, Said Rashid Kisha (hereinafter referred to as Said Rashid) was the Assistant Manager of the Technical Administration of the JSO, and in 1985 requested Edwin Bollier of the Swiss firm of Meister et Bollier to develop timers for the Libyans.

6. From 1985, to on or about 1 January 1987, Said Rashid was the Director of the Operations Administration of the JSO.

7. The Operations Administration of the JSO was further divided into various sections including the Airline Security Section.

8. The Airline Security Section of the JSO was responsible for the following functions:

(a) Providing physical security for Libyan Arab Airlines (hereinafter referred to as "LAA") aircraft and passengers on domestic and international flights; and

(b) Overseeing the covert placement and intelligence operations of JSO officers as employees of Libyan Arab Airlines in various countries, including the Republic of Malta.

9. During the period while Said Rashid was the Director of the Operations Administration, ABDEL BASSET ALI AL-MEGRAHI was the Chief of the Airline Security Section.

10. Izzel Din Al Hinshiri (hereinafter referred to as Hinshiri) at various times material to this Indictment held the following positions: Libyan Minister of Transportation, Minister of Justice, Secretary General to the People's Committee for Justice in Libya, Director, and Assistant to the Director, of the Central Security Administration of the JSO.

11. At various times material to this Indictment, beginning in 1985 and continuing into 1986, Hinshiri received, and caused to be received on behalf of the JSO, 20 prototype digital electric timers, Model MST-13, capable of initiating an explosive device, which had been manufactured by the Swiss firm of Meister et Bollier.

12. Meister et Bollier, Ltd., Telecommunications, a/k/a MESO AG, was a company located in Zurich, Switzerland, which maintained a close business relationship with elements of the Libyan military and JSO as a manufacturer and supplier of technical equipment.

13. ABH was a Libyan front company which sublet office space in Zurich, Switzerland, from Meister et Bollier.

14. Badri Hasan was a citizen of Libya, who was associated along with ABDEL BASSET in the activities of ABH in Zurich, Switzerland.

15. At various times material in 1988, the Libyan JSO issued Semtex explosives containing the substances RDX and PETN, electric blasting caps or detonators, and MST-13 digital electric timers capable of initiating an explosion at a predetermined future time, to JSO operatives who engaged in covert terrorist operations outside of Libya, including in the Republic of Senegal.

16. Libyan Arab Airlines was the national airline of Libya and was utilized by the JSO to facilitate its acts of terrorism and repression.

17. Air Malta, the national airline of the Republic of Malta, was the handling agent for Libyan Arab Airlines flights to and from Luqa Airport, Malta, and as such utilized Air Malta luggage tags on luggage destined for Libyan Arab Airline flights.

18. Air Malta employees boarding passengers and luggage for Libyan Arab Airline flights were assisted by a representative of Libyan Arab Airlines.

19. The Defendant LAMEN KHALIFA FHIMAH, A/K/A AL AMIN KHALIFA FHIMAH, A/K/A "MR. LAMIN" (hereinafter referred to as "LAMEN FHIMAH"), was a citizen of Libya, and was utilized by the JSO in various cover positions, including at various times as the Station Manager and representative for Libyan Arab Airlines at Luqa Airport, Malta.

20. The Defendant LAMEN FHIMAH had access to Air Malta luggage tags and the Air Malta facilities used to board passengers and baggage for LAA flights from Luqa Airport, Malta.

21. The Defendant ABDEL BASSET ALI AL-MEGRAHI, A/K/A ABDELBASET ALI MOHMED, A/K/A ABDELBASET ALI MOHMED AL MEGRAHI, A/K/A "MR. BASET", A/K/A AHMED KHALIFA ABDUSAMAD (hereinafter referred to as "ABDEL BASSET"), was a citizen of Libya and was utilized by the JSO in various positions including as the Chief of the Airline Security Section, Operations Division, and as such was familiar with international airline security procedures.

22. On 21 December 1988, between 0850 and 0950 hours (CET), Libyan Arab Airlines Flight LN 147 to Tripoli, Libya, on which the Defendant ABDEL BASSET was travelling, was boarding at Luqa Airport, Malta, while Air Malta Flight KM-180 to Frankfurt, Germany, was also open for check-in between 0815 and 0915 hours, CET.

23. On 21 December 1988, Air Malta Flight KM-180 from Luqa Airport, Malta, arrived at approximately 1250 hours, Central Europe Time (CET), at Frankfurt Airport, Germany.

24. On 21 December 1988, at approximately 1600 hours, CET, Pan Am Flight 103A, with connecting service to London's Heathrow Airport and Pan Am Flight 103, departed Frankfurt, with an item of luggage that had been transferred from Air Malta Flight KM-180.

25. On 21 December 1988, between approximately 1740 hours and 1807 hours, GMT, luggage from Pan Am Flight 103A arriving from Frankfurt, Germany, was loaded onto Pan Am Flight 103 (United States aircraft number N739PA) at London's Heathrow Airport.

26. Pan American World Airways was an airline owned by a corporation created under the laws of a State of the United States and registered under Chapter 20, Title 49 of the United States Code, which airline flew its aircraft in commerce between the United States and other countries; and operated aircraft leased from and owned by a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York.

27. Pan American World Airways aircraft bearing number N739PA was a civil aircraft of the United States registered with the Federal Aviation Administration as required by Title 49 U.S.C. App., Section 1401, and operating within the special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States as defined by Title 49 U.S.C. App., Sec. 1301 (38).

28. On 21 December 1988, Pan American World Airways Flight 103 was operating in foreign air commerce between London's Heathrow Airport in the United Kingdom, and John F. Kennedy Airport in the United States of America.

29. On 21 December 1988, Pan American World Airways Flight 103 carried two hundred fifty-nine people (two hundred forty-three passengers and sixteen crew members) who were citizens of the following countries: United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Switzerland, France, Canada, Israel, Argentina, Sweden, Ireland, Italy, Hungary, South Africa, Germany, Spain, Jamaica, Philippines, India, Belgium, Trinidad, Japan and Bolivia.

30. On 21 December 1988, at approximately 7.03 p.m., GMT, Pan American World Airways Flight 103 broke apart in Scottish airspace at an altitude of 31,000 feet as the result of the detonation of an explosive device in its forward cargo hold.

31. As the result of the explosion, Pan American World Airways Flight 103 was destroyed and fell to earth, killing all two hundred fifty-nine passengers and crew, as well as eleven residents of the Scottish town of Lockerbie.

THE CONSPIRACY

32. From on or about the summer of 1985 to and including the date of the return of this Indictment, within the nations of Libya, Switzerland, Malta, Germany, the United Kingdom and elsewhere outside the United States of America, the Defendants ABDEL BASSET and LAMEN FHIMAH, together with others unknown to the Grand Jury, did unlawfully, wilfully and knowingly, conspire, combine and agree together and with others to commit terrorist acts against the United States of America and its citizens.

33. It was a part of the conspiracy that the Defendants and co-conspirators would and did place and cause to be placed a destructive device and substance in and upon Pan American World Airways Flight 103, an aircraft within the special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States and a civil aircraft used, operated, and employed in overseas and foreign air commerce; in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 32(a)(2) and 2.

34. It was a further part of the conspiracy that the Defendants and co-conspirators would and did damage and destroy, by means of an explosive device, Pan American World Airways Flight 103, an aircraft in the special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States and a civil aircraft used, operated, and employed in overseas and foreign air commerce; in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 32(a)(1) and 2.

35. It was a further part of the conspiracy that the Defendants and co-conspirators would and did damage and destroy by means of an explosive device Pan American World Airways Flight 103, a vehicle used in foreign commerce and in an activity affecting foreign commerce; in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 844(i) and 2.

36. It was a further part of the conspiracy that the Defendants and co-conspirators would and did kill nationals of the United States while such nationals were outside the United States, the killings being murder as defined by Section 1111(a) of Title 18, United States Code; in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2331(a) and 2.

37. It was further a part of the conspiracy that the Defendants and co-conspirators would and did conceal the involvement of the Libyan JSO in terrorist acts against the United States and its citizens.

THE MANNER AND MEANS USED BY THE CONSPIRATORS TO FURTHER THE OBJECTS OF THE CONSPIRACY

38. Among the means used by the Defendants and co-conspirators to further the objects of the conspiracy were the following:

(a) The Defendants and co-conspirators, as officers and operatives of the JSO, utilized the resources and facilities of the nation of Libya, including the JSO, to carry out their scheme to destroy an American aircraft by means of an explosive device and to kill passengers on board the aircraft.

(b) The Defendants and co-conspirators constructed and caused to be constructed an improvised explosive device consisting of plastic explosives containing the substances RDX and PETN, and an MST-13 prototype digital electronic timer, capable of initiating an explosion at a predetermined future time, which had been manufactured for and delivered to the Libyan JSO by the Swiss firm of Meister et Bollier during the period of 1985 to 1986 at the request of Said Rashid and Hinshiri.

(c) The Defendants and co-conspirators caused the improvised explosive device to be concealed inside a portable radio cassette player.

(d) The Defendants and co-conspirators caused the radio cassette player to be placed inside a brown colored Samsonite Silhouette 4000 range suitcase.

(e) The Defendants and co-conspirators caused that suitcase to be packed with clothing, purchased in Malta, to provide the appearance of a normal travel bag.

(f) The Defendants and co-conspirators caused the suitcase, with the armed device concealed within it, to be placed in the stream of international airline passenger luggage at Luqa Airport in the Republic of Malta.

(g) The Defendants and co-conspirators utilized various false identities to enter Malta and other nations within which the conspiracy was carried out.

(h) The Defendants and co-conspirators utilized their knowledge and access gained as a result of their employment with Libyan Arab Airlines to circumvent and evade Maltese customs and airline security at Luqa Airport and elsewhere; and improperly obtained and utilized the Air Malta baggage tags to cause the interline transfer of the suitcase, containing the explosive device, to other aircraft.

(i) The Defendants and co-conspirators caused the suitcase containing the explosive device to be placed into the baggage compartment of Air Malta Flight KM-180 at Luqa Airport, Malta; caused the same suitcase to be transferred from Air Malta Flight KM-180 to Pan American World Airways Flight 103A in Frankfurt, Germany; caused the same suitcase to be further transferred to Pan American World Airways Flight 103 at Heathrow Airport, London, United Kingdom; caused the detonation of the explosive device during Pan American World Airways Flight 103's journey to the United States; and caused the destruction of Pan American World Airways Flight 103 and the death of two hundred seventy persons in the aircraft and on the ground.

OVERT ACTS

39. In order to further the conspiracy and to achieve its objectives, the following overt acts, among others, were committed in Libya, Switzerland, Malta, Germany, the United Kingdom, and elsewhere:

(a) In or about the summer of 1988, LAMEN FHIMAH stored a quantity of plastic explosive in his office at the Libyan Arab Airlines Station, Luqa Airport, Malta.

(b) In or about the fall of 1988, ABDEL BASSET flew from Tripoli, Libya, to Luqa Airport, Malta, on Libyan Arab Airlines.

(c) On or about 7 December 1988, ABDEL BASSET travelled from Libya to Malta.

(d) On or about 7 December 1988, ABDEL BASSET registered at the Holiday Inn, Sliema, Malta, using the name "ABDEL BASET A. MOHMED", a "FLIGHT DISPACHER" (sic) for Libyan Arab Airlines.

(e) On or about 7 December 1988, in Sliema, Malta, ABDEL BASSET purchased items of clothing from Mary's House, a retail store located approximately 300 yards from the hotel in which ABDEL BASSET was staying.

(f) On or about 9 December 1988, ABDEL BASSET travelled from Malta to Zurich, Switzerland.

(g) On or about 15 December 1988, LAMEN FHIMAH made the following entries in his diary: "Abdel Basset is coming from Zurich with Salvu ..." and "take taggs [sic] from Air Malta."

(h) On or about 15 December 1988, LAMEN FHIMAH made an additional entry in the "Notes" section of his diary: "bring the tags from the Airport (ABDEL BASSET-ABDUL SALAM)."

(i) On or about 15 December 1988, LAMEN FHIMAH made an additional entry in his diary by writing letters "OK" adjacent to the notation: "ABDEL BASSET is coming from Zurich with Salvu ... take taggs [sic] from Air Malta."

(j) On or about 17 December 1988, ABDEL BASSET travelled from Zurich, Switzerland, to Luqa Airport, Malta, and then on to Tripoli, Libya.

(k) On or about 18 December 1988, LAMEN FHIMAH travelled from Malta to Libya for a meeting with ABDEL BASSET.

(l) On or about 20 December 1988, ABDEL BASSET travelled from Libya to Luqa Airport, Malta, utilizing the false identity of "AHMED KHALIFA ABDUSAMAD".

(m) On or about 20 December 1988, LAMEN FHIMAH travelled from Tripoli, Libya, to Luqa Airport, Malta, on the same flight as ABDEL BASSET.

(n) On or about 20 December 1988, the Defendants and co-conspirators brought a large, brown hard-sided Samsonite suitcase into Malta.

(o) On or about 20 December 1988, ABDEL BASSET had a meeting with LAMEN FHIMAH in Malta.

(p) On or about 20 December 1988, ABDEL BASSET registered at the Holiday Inn, Sliema, Malta, under the false name "AHMED KHALIFA ABDUSAMAD".

(q) On 21 December 1988, at approximately 7.11 a.m., CET, ABDEL BASSET placed a telephone call to LAMEN FHIMAH from the Holiday Inn, Sliema, Malta.

(r) On 21 December 1988, ABDEL BASSET, travelling under an assumed name, departed Luqa Airport, Malta, on LAA Flight LN 147 to Tripoli, Libya.

(s) On 21 December 1988, between 0815 and 0915 hours, CET, the Defendants and co-conspirators unknown to the Grand Jury, caused a brown, hard-sided Samsonite suitcase containing an explosive device incorporating an MST-13 timer, previously manufactured for the JSO, to be introduced as part of the interline baggage in Air Malta Flight KM-180 to Frankfurt, Germany.

(t) On 21 December 1988, the Defendants and co-conspirators unknown to the Grand Jury, destroyed aircraft N739PA as charged in Count Three of this Indictment, the allegations of which are hereby re-alleged and incorporated by reference.

(u) On 21 December 1988, the Defendants and co-conspirators unknown to the Grand Jury, by means of fire and explosives destroyed aircraft N739PA, and as a direct result thereof caused the death of two hundred seventy persons as set forth in Counts Two and Three, the allegations of which are hereby re-alleged and incorporated by reference.

(v) On 21 December 1988, the Defendants and co-conspirators unknown to the Grand Jury, by means of fire and explosives destroyed aircraft N739PA, and as a direct result thereof, did murder one hundred eighty-nine nationals of the United States, as set forth in Counts Five through One Hundred Ninety-Three, the allegations of which are hereby re-alleged and incorporated by reference.

(Violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 371)

COUNT TWO

1. The Grand Jury hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs One through Thirty-one of Count One of this Indictment.

2. On or about 21 December 1988, at Heathrow Airport, London, United Kingdom, and elsewhere, the Defendants ABDEL BASSET and LAMEN FHIMAH, together with others unknown to the Grand Jury, wilfully and unlawfully caused to be placed a destructive device and substance in and upon aircraft number N739PA, a civil aircraft of the United States used, operated, and employed in overseas and foreign air commerce by Pan American World Airways as Pan Am Flight 103, en route to the United States from Heathrow Airport, London, United Kingdom, resulting in the deaths of:

Victim	Citizenship
John Michael Gerard Ahern	USA
Sarah Margaret Aicher	USA
John David Akerstrom	USA
Ronald Ely Alexander	Swiss
Thomas Joseph Ammerman	USA
Martin Lewis Apfelbaum	USA
Rachel Marie Asrelsky	USA
Judith Ellen Atkinson	USA
William Garretson Atkinson III	USA
Elisabeth Nichole Avoyne	French
Jerry Don Avritt	USA
Clare Louis Bacciochi	British
Harry Michael Bainbridge	USA
Stuart Murray Barclay	Canadian
Jean Mary Bell	British
Julian MacBain Benello	USA
Lawrence Ray Bennett	USA
Philip Vernon Bergstrom	USA
Alistair David Berkley	USA
Michael Stuart Bernstein	USA
Steven Russell Berrell	USA
Noelle Lydie Berti-Campbell	USA
Surinder Mohan Bhatia	USA
Kenneth John Bissett	USA
Stephen John Boland	USA
Paula Marie Bouckley	USA
Glenn John Bouckley	British
Nicole Elise Boulanger	USA
Francis Boyer	French
Nicholas Bright	USA
Daniel Solomon Browner (Beer)	Israel
Colleen Renee Brunner	USA
Timothy Guy Burman	British
Michael Warren Buser	USA
Warren Max Buser	USA
Steven Lee Butler	USA
William Martin Cadman	USA
Hernan Luis Caffarone	Argentinian
Fabiana Caffarone	Argentinian
Valerie Canady	USA
Gregory Joseph Capasso	USA
Timothy Michael Cardwell	USA
Bernt Wilmar Carlsson	Swedish
Richard Anthony Cawley	USA
Frank Ciulla	USA
Theodora Eugenia Cohen	USA
Jason Michael Coker	USA
Eric Michael Coker	USA
Gary Leonard Colasanti	USA

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Victim	Citizenship
Thomas Concannon	Irish
Bridget Concannon	Irish
Sean Concannon	British
Tracy Jane Corner	British
Scott Marsh Cory	USA
Willis Larry Coursey	USA
Patricia Mary Coyle	USA
John Binning Cummock	USA
Joseph Patrick Curry	USA
William Alan Daniels	USA
Gretchen Joyce Dater	USA
Shannon Davis	USA
Gabriele Della-Ripa	Italian
Joyce Christine Dimauro	USA
Gianfranca Dinardo	Italian
Peter Thomas Stanley Dix	Irish
Om Dikshit	Indian
Shanti Dixit	USA
David Scott Dornstein	USA
Michael Joseph Doyle	USA
Edgar Howard Eggleston III	USA
Siv Ulla Engstrom	Swedish
Turhan Ergin	USA
Charles Thomas Fisher IV	USA
Thomas Brown Flannigan	British
Kathleen Mary Flannigan	British
Joanne Flannigan	British
Clayton Lee Flick	British
John Patrick Flynn	USA
Arthur Jay Fondiler	USA
Robert Gerard Fortune	USA
Stacie Denise Franklin	USA
Paul Matthew Stephen Freeman	Canadian
Diane Ann Boatman-Fuller	USA
James Ralph Fuller	USA
Ibolya Robertne Gabor	Hungarian
Amy Beth Gallagher	USA
Matthew Kevin Gannon	USA
Kenneth Raymond Garczynski	USA
Paul Isaac Garrett	USA
Kenneth James Gibson	USA
William David Giebler	USA
Olive Leonora Gordon	British
Linda Susan Gordon-Gorgacz	USA
Anne Madelene Gorgacz	USA
Loretta Anne Gorgacz	USA
David Jay Gould	USA
Andre Nikolai Guevorgian	USA
Nicola Jane Hall	South African

Victim	Citizenship
Lorraine Frances Halsch	USA
Lynne Carol Hartunian	USA
Anthony Lacey Hawkins	British
Maurice Peter Henry	British
Dora Henrietta Henry	British
Pamela Blaine Herbert	USA
Rodney Peter Hilbert	USA
Alfred Hill	German
Katherine Augusta Hollister	USA
Josephine Lisa Hudson	British
Sophie Ailetta Miriam Hudson	French
Melina Kristina Hudson	USA
Karen Lee Hunt	USA
Roger Elwood Hurst	USA
Elisabeth Sophie Ivell	British
Khaled Mazir Jaafar	USA
Robert Van Houten Jeck	USA
Rachel Mary Elizabeth Jeffreys	British
Paul Avron Jeffreys	British
Kathleen Mary Jermyn	USA
Beth Ann Johnson	USA
Mary Lincoln Johnson	USA
Timothy Baron Johnson	USA
Christopher Andrew Jones	USA
Julianne Frances Kelly	USA
Jay Joseph Kingham	USA
Patricia Ann Klein	USA
Gregory Kosmowski	USA
Elka Etha Kuhne	German
Minas Christopher Kulukundis	British
Mary Lancaster	British
Ronald Albert Lariviere	USA
Maria Nieves Larracoechea	Spanish
Robert Milton Leckburg	USA
William Chase Leyrer	USA
Wendy Anne Lincoln	USA
Alexander Lowenstein	USA
Lloyd David Ludlow	USA
Maria Theresia Lurbke	German
William Edward Mack	USA
Douglas Eugene Malicote	USA
Wendy Gay Malicote	USA
Elizabeth Lillian Marek	USA
Louis Anthony Marengo	USA
Noel George Martin	Jamaican
Diane Marie Maslowski	USA
William John McAllister	British
Lilibeth Tobila MacAlolooy	USA

Victim	Citizenship
Daniel Emmet McCarthy	USA
Robert Eugene McCollum	USA
Charles Dennis McKee	USA
Bernard Joseph McLaughlin	USA
James Bruce MacQuarrie	USA
Jane Susan Melber	USA
John Merrill	British
Suzanne Marie Miazga	USA
Joseph Kenneth Miller	USA
Jewel Courtney Mitchell	USA
Richard Paul Monetti	USA
Jane Ann Morgan	USA
Eva Ingeborg Morson	USA
Helga Rachael Mosey	British
John Mulroy	USA
Sean Kevin Mulroy	USA
Ingrid Elisabeth Mulroy	Swedish
Mary Geraldine Murphy	British
Jean Aitken Murray	British
Karen Elizabeth Noonan	USA
Daniel Emmett O'Connor	USA
Mary Denice O'Neill	USA
Anne Lindsey Otenasek	USA
Bryony Elise Owen	British
Gwyneth Yvonne Margaret Owen	British
Robert Plack Owens	USA
Martha Owens	USA
Sarah Rebecca Owens	USA
Laura Abigail Owens	USA
Robert Italo Pagnucco	USA
Christos Michael Papadopoulos	USA
Peter Raymond Peirce	USA
Michael Cosimo Pescatore	USA
Sarah Susannah Buchanan Philipps	USA
Frederick Sandford Phillips	USA
James Andrew Campbell Pitt	USA
David Platt	USA
Walter Leonard Porter	USA
Pamela Lynn Posen	USA
William Fugh	USA
Crisostomo Estrella Quiguyan	Filipino
Rajesh Tarsis Priskel Ramses	Indian
Suruchi Rattan	USA
Anmol Rattan	USA
Garima Rattan	USA
Anita Lynn Reeves	USA
Mark Alan Rein	USA
Jocelyn Reina	USA

Victim	Citizenship
Diane Marie Rencevicz	USA
Louise Ann Rogers	USA
Janos Gabor Roller	Hungarian
Edina Roller	Hungarian
Isuzsanna Roller	Hungarian
Hanne Maria Root	Canadian
Saul Mark Rosen	USA
Andrea Victoria Rosenthal	USA
Daniel Peter Rosenthal	USA
Myra Josephine Royal	USA
Arnaud David Rubin	Belgian
Elyse Jeanne Saraceni	USA
Teresa Elizabeth Jane Saunders	British
Scott Christopher Saunders	USA
Johannes Otto Schaeuble	German
Robert Thomas Schlageter	USA
Thomas Britton Schultz	USA
Sally Elizabeth Scott	British
Amy Elizabeth Shapiro	USA
Mridula Shastri	Indian
Joan Sheanshang	USA
Irving Stanley Sigal	USA
Martin Bernard Carruthers Simpson	USA
Irja Syhnove Skabo	USA
Mary Edna Smith	USA
Cynthia Joan Smith	USA
James Alvin Smith	USA
Ingrid Anita Smith	British
Lynsey Anne Somerville	British
Rosaleen Leiter Somerville	British
Paul Somerville	British
John Somerville	British
John Charles Stevenson	British
Geraldine Anne Stevenson	British
Hannah Louise Stevenson	British
Rachel Stevenson	British
Charlotte Ann Stinnett	USA
Stacey Leanne Stinnett	USA
Michael Gary Stinnett	USA
James Ralph Stow	USA
Elia G. Stratis	USA
Anthony Selwyn Swan	Trinidadian
Flora MacDonald Margaret Swire	British
Marc Alex Tager	British
Hidekazu Tanaka	Japanese
Andrew Alexander Teran	Bolivian
Jonathan Ryan Thomas	USA
Lawanda Thomas	USA

Victim	Citizenship
Arva Anthony Thomas	USA
Mark Lawrence Tobin	USA
David William Trimmer-Smith	USA
Alexia Kathryn Tsairis	USA
Barry Joseph Valentino	USA
Thomas Floro Van-Tienhoven	Argentinian
Asaad Eidi Wejdany	USA
Milutin Velimirovich	USA
Nicholas Andreas Vrenios	USA
Peter Vulcu	USA
Raymond Ronald Wagner	USA
Janina Jozefa Waido	USA
Thomas Edwin Walker	USA
Kesha Weedon	USA
Jerome Lee Weston	USA
Jonathan White	USA
Stephanie Leigh Williams	USA
Brittany Leigh Williams	USA
George Waterson Williams	USA
Bonnie Leigh Williams	USA
Eric Jon Williams	USA
Miriam Luby Wolfe	USA
Chelsea Marie Woods	USA
Joe Nathan Woods	USA
Joe Nathan Woods, Jr.	USA
Dedera Lynn Woods	USA
Andrew Christopher Gillies-Wright	British
Mark James Zwynenburg	USA

(Violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 32(a)(2), 34 and 2)

COUNT THREE

1. The Grand Jury hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs One through Thirty-one of Count One of this Indictment.

2. On or about 21 December 1988, at an altitude of 31,000 feet, approximately in the vicinity of the town of Lockerbie, Scotland, and within the special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States, as defined by Title 49, United States Code Appendix, Section 1301(38), the Defendants ABDEL BASSET and LAMEN FHIMAH, together with others unknown to the Grand Jury, did wilfully and unlawfully damage and destroy, by means of an explosive device, aircraft number N739PA, a civil aircraft of the United States used, operated, and employed in overseas and foreign air commerce by Pan American World Airways as Pan Am Flight 103, en route to the United States from Heathrow Airport, London, United Kingdom, resulting in the deaths of two hundred seventy victims as specified in Count Two of this Indictment.

(Violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 32(a)(1), 34 and 2)

COUNT FOUR

1. The Grand Jury hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs One through Thirty-one of Count One of this Indictment.

2. On 21 December 1988, at an altitude of 31,000 feet, approximately in the vicinity of the town of Lockerbie, Scotland, the Defendants ABDEL BASSET and LAMEN FHIMAH, together with others unknown to the Grand Jury, did maliciously damage and destroy by means of an explosive, aircraft number N739PA, employed as Pan Am Flight 103, a vehicle used in foreign commerce, and in an activity affecting foreign commerce, which was en route to the United States from Heathrow Airport, London, United Kingdom.

3. On 21 December 1988, as a direct and proximate result of the damage and destruction of aircraft N739PA, above and within the town of Lockerbie, Scotland, and the surrounding area, the Defendants ABDEL BASSET and LAMEN FHIMAH, together with others unknown to the Grand Jury, did maliciously cause the deaths of the two hundred seventy persons identified in Count Two of this Indictment.

(Violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 844(i) and 2)

COUNTS FIVE THROUGH ONE HUNDRED NINETY-THREE

1. The Grand Jury hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs One through Thirty-one of Count One of this Indictment.

2. At all times material to the Indictment the persons identified as victims in Counts Five through One Hundred Ninety-Three were nationals of the United States as that term is defined by Title 8, United States Code, Section 1101(a)(22).

3. On or about 21 December 1988, outside the United States, in the town of Lockerbie, Scotland, and vicinity, within the United Kingdom and elsewhere, the Defendants ABDEL BASSET and LAMEN FHIMAH, and others unknown to the Grand Jury, did willfully, deliberately, maliciously and with premeditation and malice aforethought kill one hundred eighty-nine nationals of the United States who were the passengers and crew of the aircraft, and whose identities are reflected in the table set forth below:

Count	Victim
FIVE	John Michael Gerard Ahern
SIX	Sarah Margaret Aicher
SEVEN	John David Akerstrom
EIGHT	Thomas Joseph Ammerman
NINE	Martin Lewis Apfelbaum
TEN	Rachel Marie Asrelsky
ELEVEN	Judith Ellen Atkinson
TWELVE	William Garretson Atkinson III

Count	Victim
THIRTEEN	Jerry Don Avritt
FOURTEEN	Harry Michael Bainbridge
FIFTEEN	Julian MacBain Benello
SIXTEEN	Lawrence Ray Bennett
SEVENTEEN	Philip Vernon Bergstrom
EIGHTEEN	Michael Stuart Bernstein
NINETEEN	Steven Russell Berrell
TWENTY	Noelle Lydie Barti-Campbell
TWENTY-ONE	Surinder Mohan Bhatia
TWENTY-TWO	Kenneth John Bissett
TWENTY-THREE	Stephen John Boland
TWENTY-FOUR	Paula Marie Bouckley
TWENTY-FIVE	Nicole Elise Boulanger
TWENTY-SIX	Nicholas Bright
TWENTY-SEVEN	Colleen Renee Brunner
TWENTY-EIGHT	Michael Warren Buser
TWENTY-NINE	Warren Max Buser
THIRTY	Steven Lee Butler
THIRTY-ONE	Valerie Canady
THIRTY-TWO	Gregory Joseph Capasso
THIRTY-THREE	Timothy Michael Cardwell
THIRTY-FOUR	Richard Anthony Cawley
THIRTY-FIVE	Frank Ciulla
THIRTY-SIX	Theodora Eugenia Cohen
THIRTY-SEVEN	Jason Michael Coker
THIRTY-EIGHT	Eric Michael Coker
THIRTY-NINE	Gary Leonard Colasanti
FORTY	Scott Marsh Cory
FORTY-ONE	Willis Larry Coursey
FORTY-TWO	Patricia Mary Coyle
FORTY-THREE	John Binning Cummock
FORTY-FOUR	Joseph Patrick Curry
FORTY-FIVE	William Alan Daniels
FORTY-SIX	Gretchen Joyce Dater
FORTY-SEVEN	Shannon Davis
FORTY-EIGHT	Joyce Christine Dimauro
FORTY-NINE	Shanti Dixit
FIFTY	David Scott Dornstein
FIFTY-ONE	Michael Joseph Doyle
FIFTY-TWO	Edgar Howard Eggleston III
FIFTY-THREE	Turhan Ergin
FIFTY-FOUR	Charles Thomas Fisher IV
FIFTY-FIVE	John Patrick Flynn
FIFTY-SIX	Arthur Jay Fondiler
FIFTY-SEVEN	Robert Gerard Fortune
FIFTY-EIGHT	Stacie Denise Franklin
FIFTY-NINE	Diane Ann Boatman-Fuller
SIXTY	James Ralph Fuller

Count	Victim
SIXTY-ONE	Amy Beth Gallagher
SIXTY-TWO	Matthew Kevin Gannon
SIXTY-THREE	Kenneth Raymond Garczynski
SIXTY-FOUR	Paul Isaac Garrett
SIXTY-FIVE	Kenneth James Gibson
SIXTY-SIX	William David Giebler
SIXTY-SEVEN	Linda Susan Gordon-Gorgacz
SIXTY-EIGHT	Anne Madelene Gorgacz
SIXTY-NINE	Loretta Anne Gorgacz
SEVENTY	David Jay Gould
SEVENTY-ONE	Andre Nikolai Guevorgian
SEVENTY-TWO	Lorraine Frances Halsch
SEVENTY-THREE	Lynne Carol Hartunian
SEVENTY-FOUR	Pamela Elaine Herbert
SEVENTY-FIVE	Rodney Peter Hilbert
SEVENTY-SIX	Katherine Augusta Hollister
SEVENTY-SEVEN	Melina Kristina Hudson
SEVENTY-EIGHT	Karen Lee Hunt
SEVENTY-NINE	Roger Elwood Hurst
EIGHTY	Khaled Nazir Jaafar
EIGHTY-ONE	Robert Van Houten Jeck
EIGHTY-TWO	Kathleen Mary Jermyn
EIGHTY-THREE	Beth Ann Johnson
EIGHTY-FOUR	Mary Lincoln Johnson
EIGHTY-FIVE	Timothy Baron Johnson
EIGHTY-SIX	Christopher Andrew Jones
EIGHTY-SEVEN	Julianne Frances Kelly
EIGHTY-EIGHT	Jay Joseph Kingham
EIGHTY-NINE	Patricia Ann Klein
NINETY	Gregory Kosmowski
NINETY-ONE	Ronald Albert Lariviere
NINETY-TWO	Robert Milton Leckburg
NINETY-THREE	William Chase Leyrer
NINETY-FOUR	Wendy Anne Lincoln
NINETY-FIVE	Alexander Lowenstein
NINETY-SIX	Lloyd David Ludlow
NINETY-SEVEN	William Edward Mack
NINETY-EIGHT	Douglas Eugene Malicote
NINETY-NINE	Wendy Gay Malicote
ONE HUNDRED	Elizabeth Lillian Marek
ONE HUNDRED ONE	Louis Anthony Marengo
ONE HUNDRED TWO	Diane Marie Maslowski
ONE HUNDRED THREE	Lilibeth Tobila MacAlolooy
ONE HUNDRED FOUR	James Bruce MacQuarrie
ONE HUNDRED FIVE	Daniel Emmet McCarthy
ONE HUNDRED SIX	Robert Eugene McCollum
ONE HUNDRED SEVEN	Charles Dennis McKee
ONE HUNDRED EIGHT	Bernard Joseph McLaughlin

Count	Victim
ONE HUNDRED NINE	Jane Susan Melber
ONE HUNDRED TEN	Suzanne Marie Miasga
ONE HUNDRED ELEVEN	Joseph Kenneth Miller
ONE HUNDRED TWELVE	Jewel Courtney Mitchell
ONE HUNDRED THIRTEEN	Richard Paul Monetti
ONE HUNDRED FOURTEEN	Jane Ann Morgan
ONE HUNDRED FIFTEEN	Eva Ingeborg Morson
ONE HUNDRED SIXTEEN	John Mulroy
ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEEN	Sean Kevin Mulroy
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEEN	Karen Elizabeth Noonan
ONE HUNDRED NINETEEN	Daniel Emmett O'Connor
ONE HUNDRED TWENTY	Mary Denice O'Neill
ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-ONE	Anne Lindsey Otenasek
ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-TWO	Robert Plack Owens
ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-THREE	Martha Owens
ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FOUR	Sarah Rebecca Owens
ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE	Laura Abigail Owens
ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-SIX	Robert Italo Pagnucco
ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-SEVEN	Christos Michael Papadopoulos
ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-EIGHT	Peter Raymond Peirce
ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-NINE	Michael Cosimo Pescatore
ONE HUNDRED THIRTY	Sarah Susannah Buchanan-Philipps
ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-ONE	Frederick Sandford Phillips
ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-TWO	James Andrew Campbell Pitt
ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-THREE	David Platt
ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-FOUR	Walter Leonard Porter
ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-FIVE	Pamela Lynn Posen
ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-SIX	William Pugh
ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-SEVEN	Suruchi Rattan
ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-EIGHT	Anmol Rattan
ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-NINE	Garima Rattan
ONE HUNDRED FORTY	Anita Lynn Reeves
ONE HUNDRED FORTY-ONE	Mark Alan Rein
ONE HUNDRED FORTY-TWO	Jocelyn Reina
ONE HUNDRED FORTY-THREE	Diane Marie Rencevicz
ONE HUNDRED FORTY-FOUR	Louise Ann Rogers
ONE HUNDRED FORTY-FIVE	Saul Mark Rosen
ONE HUNDRED FORTY-SIX	Andrea Victoria Rosenthal
ONE HUNDRED FORTY-SEVEN	Daniel Peter Rosenthal
ONE HUNDRED FORTY-EIGHT	Myra Josephine Royal
ONE HUNDRED FORTY-NINE	Elyse Jeanne Saraceni
ONE HUNDRED FIFTY	Scott Christopher Saunders
ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-ONE	Robert Thomas Schlageter
ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-TWO	Thomas Britton Schultz
ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-THREE	Amy Elizabeth Shapiro
ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FOUR	Joan Sheanshang
ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIVE	Irving Stanley Sigal
ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-SIX	Martin Bernard Carruthers-Simpson

Count	Victim
ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-SEVEN	Irja Syhnove Skabo
ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-EIGHT	Mary Edna Smith
ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-NINE	Cynthia Joan Smith
ONE HUNDRED SIXTY	James Alvin Smith
ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-ONE	Charlotte Ann Stinnett
ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-TWO	Stacey Leanne Stinnett
ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-THREE	Michael Gary Stinnett
ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-FOUR	James Ralph Stow
ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-FIVE	Elia G. Stratis
ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-SIX	Jonathan Ryan Thomas
ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-SEVEN	Lawanda Thomas
ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-EIGHT	Arva Anthony Thomas
ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-NINE	Mark Lawrence Tobin
ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY	David William Trimmer-Smith
ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-ONE	Alexia Kathryn Tsairis
ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-TWO	Barry Joseph Valentino
ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-THREE	Asaad Eidi Vejdany
ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-FOUR	Milutin Velimirovich
ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-FIVE	Nicholas Andreas Vrenios
ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-SIX	Peter Vulcu
ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-SEVEN	Raymond Ronald Wagner
ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-EIGHT	Janina Jozefa Waido
ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-NINE	Thomas Edwin Walker
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY	Kesha Weedon
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY-ONE	Jerome Lee Weston
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY-TWO	Jonathan White
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY-THREE	Stephanie Leigh Williams
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY-FOUR	Brittany Leigh Williams
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY-FIVE	George Waterson Williams
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY-SIX	Bonnie Leigh Williams
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY-SEVEN	Eric Jon Williams
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY-EIGHT	Miriam Luby Wolfe
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY-NINE	Chelsea Marie Woods
ONE HUNDRED NINETY	Joe Nathan Woods
ONE HUNDRED NINETY-ONE	Joe Nathan Woods, Jr.
ONE HUNDRED NINETY-TWO	Dedera Lynn Woods
ONE HUNDRED NINETY-THREE	Mark James Zwynenburg

(Violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2331 and 2)

A TRUE BILL:

Foreperson.

(Signed) G. B. Stephens
Attorney for the United States in
and for the District of Columbia

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/832
30 December 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 145

THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

Letter dated 23 December 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Mission of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of a statement of the European Community and its member States on Haiti, issued on 23 December 1991 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 145.

(Signed) J. De MARCHANT et d'ANSEMBOURG
Acting Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement of the European Community and its member States on Haiti, issued on 23 December 1991

The Community and its member States profoundly deplore that until this day the legitimate authorities of Haiti have not been restored to their functions, notwithstanding pressing appeals by the international community.

The Community and its member States firmly condemn all recent acts of violence, and reaffirm that Parliament, the parties and the elected President must be able to define freely the modalities to come out of the crisis in strict conformity with the Constitution of the country.

The Community and its member States express once again their total support for the measures adopted by the OAS in its efforts to support dialogue between the Haitian parties, in order to allow the restoration of constitutional order and the return of the elected President.

The Community and its member States recall their determination not to resume cooperation with Haiti until the rule of law has been re-established.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

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30 December 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda items 33, 35 and 46
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
CONSEQUENCES OF THE IRAQI OCCUPATION
OF AND AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 30 December 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I enclose herewith the "Final Declaration" (annex I) and "the Declaration of Kuwait" (annex II) issued by the twelfth session of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), held in Kuwait during the period from 23 to 25 December 1991.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the enclosures circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 33, 35 and 46, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. AL SALLAL
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

ANNEX I

Final Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its twelfth session, held at Kuwait from 23 to 25 December 1991

At the invitation of His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of the State of Kuwait, the Supreme Council held its twelfth session at Kuwait from 22 to 25 December 1991. The following were present:

His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates;

His Highness Sheikh Isa Bin Salman Al-Khalifa, Amir of the State of Bahrain;

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud, King of Saudi Arabia;

His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said, Sultan of Oman;

His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al-Thani, Amir of the State of Qatar;

His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of Kuwait.

Aggression of the Iraqi regime against the State of Kuwait

The Supreme Council considered regional developments in the Gulf in light of the liberation of Kuwait and the restoration of its freedom and independence, praising God, the Most High, the Almighty, for the success He has granted in the defeat of aggression and the aggressor, and congratulating Kuwait, its leadership and its people, on the restoration of legitimacy under the leadership of its Amir, His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of Kuwait.

The Supreme Council expresses its pride in the spirit of fraternal solidarity and principled mutual assistance that has prevailed among its member States, and it records with admiration the fact that the citizens of the GCC States adopted a stance that attests to the strength of the commitment, interlinkage and unity of destiny of the members of the Gulf family and manifests the authentic cohesion existing between citizens and their leaders. The Council values the sacrifices made by citizens in time of trial and adversity.

The Supreme Council commends the support provided by the fraternal and friendly countries which took a stand for truth, justice and the principles of international law that had an active part in giving expression to the

international will and giving effect to resolutions embodying international legitimacy. It expresses its esteem and gratitude for such historic contributions to the defence of the rule of law, the advancement of justice, the establishment of solid foundations for security and stability in the region and the promotion of international peace as a whole. The Council stresses the stance taken by its member States towards the Iraqi regime in their refusal to treat with it until such time as it commits itself to the implementation of all the Security Council resolutions relating to its aggression against the State of Kuwait.

The Supreme Council beseeches the Lord God Almighty to shelter the martyrs of truth and duty in His boundless paradise and to encompass them with His infinite mercy.

The Supreme Council notes with deep concern that the Iraqi regime continues to temporize and to obstruct the implementation of a number of the provisions contained in the Security Council resolutions relating to its aggression against the State of Kuwait. The Council condemns such policies of procrastination and affirms that it will resist attempts to circumvent United Nations resolutions. It calls upon Iraq to expedite the implementation of all the relevant Security Council resolutions. It stresses, in particular, the need for the full and speedy implementation of the terms of the cease-fire and all the provisions of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), particularly those relating to the immediate release of all prisoners and detainees, both Kuwaitis and third-country nationals, the demarcation of the boundaries between Kuwait and Iraq and the payment of compensation for the human losses and material damage caused by its aggression.

The Supreme Council urges the international community, and in particular the Security Council, to bring greater pressure to bear on the Iraqi regime to ensure the full and immediate implementation of United Nations resolutions and to prevent the Baghdad regime from evading its international obligations.

The Supreme Council notes with deep regret the sustained suffering of the Iraqi people, which continues to pay the price for the ruinous policy of the Iraqi regime, its continued intransigence, its disregard for the norms of international conduct and the provisions of international legitimacy, the perpetuation of its policy of repressing its people and its insistence on protracting their suffering and the human tragedy that they are enduring. The burden of the Iraqi people can only be mitigated or removed by the compliance of the Iraqi regime with its international obligations and by the full implementation of Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991) which make it possible for the humanitarian, food and medical needs of the Iraqi people to be met.

Functioning of the Gulf Cooperation Council

The Supreme Council reviewed the outcome of a decade of joint action in the political, security, military, economic and social fields. It expresses its satisfaction at the achievements made in well-being, growth and development through coordination, integration and unification with a view to achieving the aspirations of the citizens of the GCC States.

Proceeding from a firm conviction of the importance of promoting security and military cooperation among its member States and strengthening their defence capacities in light of the lessons learnt from the aggression of the Iraqi regime, the Supreme Council affirms its determination to maintain coordination and cooperation in the military and security field and to develop defensive capabilities in the framework of a unified strategic vision that will fulfil the requirements of security, be capable of meeting the challenges of the situation, achieve stability and guarantee the non-recurrence of aggression.

The participants express their great esteem and deep gratitude to His Highness Sultan Qaboos Bin Said, Sultan of Oman, for his endeavours on assuming responsibility for the Supreme Security Committee, for his generous devotion to the work of the Committee and his patronage of its deliberations, and for investing his expertise in the comprehensive strategic report prepared for the Summit, thereby expressing his faith in the future of the Council and his concern that its work should be marked by meticulous and objective preparation.

The Supreme Council affirms its resolve rapidly to pursue a course of joint action to consolidate the structure of cooperation and to maintain a constant responsiveness to the aspirations of citizens as well as to nourish this worthy process so that the goals desired of it may be achieved. It further affirms its determination to make greater qualitative achievements on the basis of the schedules established by the ministerial committees for the progressive implementation of the provisions of the unified economic agreement so as to strengthen the interlinkage of interests among citizens, undertake a greater number of joint projects and eliminate all obstacles to the movement of citizens and goods and to the flow of investments. To the specialized ministerial committees, it stresses the need for the speedy adoption of the necessary steps for the full implementation of the remaining provisions of the unified economic agreement.

Given its belief and conviction that the States of the Gulf Cooperation Council have a role to play in contributing to global Arab development and that the mobilization of local and international resources for the achievement of that end in accordance with the concepts of the free economy is of the utmost importance, the Council adopted an agreement establishing the Programme of the Gulf Cooperation Council in support of economic development efforts in the Arab States, in accordance with the considerations, principles and goals laid down in the decision to establish the Programme taken at the Doha Summit.

The current inter-Arab situation

The Supreme Council considered the developments that have taken place in the peace efforts in the Middle East, and it commended the sustained and sincere endeavours being made by the international community and in particular by the United States.

While expressing in this connection its satisfaction at the results of the peace conference held in Madrid, in which the Gulf Cooperation Council participated in the capacity of observer, the Supreme Council expresses its deep regret at the delay in the bilateral negotiations that began in Washington on 10 December 1991 owing to the fact that the readiness of the Arab delegations to enter into serious and purposeful negotiations was met by continued Israeli intransigence and by Israeli attempts to thwart the peace process. As it looks forward to a forthcoming round of bilateral negotiations in January 1992 free of further Israeli obstacles or the raising of procedural formalities, the Supreme Council is hopeful that the negotiations will achieve material progress towards reaching the desired goals.

The Supreme Council affirms its support for the peace efforts and the determination of its member States to participate in the multilateral meetings in an endeavour on their part to promote regional security by finding fundamental solutions to all the conflicts in the region in the light of a new world order that embodies the desire for peace and strengthens international stability and as their contribution to advancing the peace process and to the achievement of a just and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the question of Palestine that will ensure the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the restoration of the occupied Arab territories, and especially Jerusalem, on the basis of the implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), and of the principle of land for peace.

The Supreme Council stresses the need to rid the entire Middle East region of all types of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

The Council expresses its deep concern and indignation at the fact that the Israeli occupation authorities are persisting in their policies aimed at establishing illegal settlements in the occupied Arab territories, at the continuing violation of the sanctity of the Haram al-Sharif and at the abusive practices against the Palestinian people and the mounting casualties of the occupation in terms of persons killed, wounded, detained, displaced and deported. The Council condemns policies aimed at the forcible imposition of faits accomplis and acts of violence which are not in keeping with the current peace efforts. It reaffirms its full support and backing for the steadfastness shown by the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories.

The Council welcomes the positive developments that have taken place in Lebanon and the steps taken by its Government to safeguard the country's independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty and bring about national

reconciliation. It calls for the full and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon without delay or procrastination, and it reiterates its support for the International Fund for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon.

In the context of its review of inter-Arab relations in light of the consequences of the Iraqi aggression against the State of Kuwait, the Council expresses its deep satisfaction at the successful cooperation between the GCC States, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic in the framework of the Damascus Declaration. It affirms its aspiration to realize the purposes and principles agreed upon by the eight States and looks forward to the Declaration creating bright prospects for Arab interaction and cooperation in its role as a nucleus for resolute Arab action within the framework of the Pact of the League of Arab States and an essential contribution to the elaboration of well-established and clear principles based on a commitment, in attitude and conduct, to inter-Arab and international covenants that will advance joint Arab interests.

The Council further affirms that its dealings in the framework of inter-Arab relations will be on the basis of the principles set forth in the Damascus Declaration, and it calls upon the Arab States to support this position and to abide by these principles.

The Council expresses its deep concern and sorrow at the deteriorating security situation and the continuing divisions between brothers in Somalia. It affirms its support for the Somali people in its painful ordeal and urges all national Somali forces to eliminate the causes of the dispute among them, to give precedence to the national interest over all other, sectoral, interests and to strive for the unity and integrity of Somalia, since such is their first and major responsibility. The Council commends the good offices of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz, and it looks forward to the return of security and stability to Somalia given the country's importance for peace and stability in the entire region of the Horn of Africa.

Relations with Iran

Having heard the presentation of His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al-Thani, Amir of the State of Qatar and Chairman of the Supreme Council at its last session, on the contacts established by the office of the Chairman with the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning relations between the GCC States and Iran, and recalling its resolution adopted at the Doha Summit affirming a desire for improved relations with that country, the Council expresses its satisfaction at the positive and substantial evolution of relations between the two sides. It affirms its concern to promote bilateral relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran in advancement of common interests, in keeping with Islamic and international principles and covenants, so as to reflect the closeness of their links of religion and neighbourliness.

The international situation

The Supreme Council has monitored the positive international developments - the end of the Cold War, the containment of the long-standing ideological conflict, the disappearance of political barriers, the endeavour to end the arms race, the trend towards constructive international cooperation in seeking radical solutions to regional tensions by peaceful means and by practical and rational methods, the adoption of policies of international openness and economic freedom and the endeavour to promote development and to utilize resources for the good and well-being of peoples. The Council expresses its deep satisfaction at these developments, and it affirms the determination of its member States to make an active contribution to laying the foundations of the new world order and to participate in international efforts for the establishment of that order on a basis of justice and fairness, in keeping with the higher interests of the GCC States.

The Supreme Council has followed with great interest ongoing events and developments in the Soviet Union. It expresses the satisfaction of the GCC States at the establishment of the Commonwealth and their readiness to recognize its members given the commitment of the States in question to international treaties and agreements. The GCC States are further hopeful that the political leadership in the independent republics will be able to contribute to the promotion of stability, security and peace in the world.

The Supreme Council expresses its deep appreciation and gratitude to His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of Kuwait, and to his Government and people, for their warm reception and kind hospitality and for the sincere sentiments of brotherliness with which the leaders of the GCC States were received. It commends the meticulous preparation made and the considerable effort undertaken to ensure the comfort of delegations, the success of the meeting and the achievement of the positive results obtained. It beseeches the Lord God Almighty to grant His Highness lasting health and happiness and to safeguard Kuwait and its people from all adversity.

The Council looks forward to meeting at its thirteenth session, to be held in the United Arab Emirates in December 1992 at the kind invitation of its President, His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan.

Kuwait, 25 December 1991

ANNEX II

Kuwait Declaration

The States of the Gulf Cooperation Council,

Proceeding on the basis of the sentiments of brotherhood and solidarity that bind them,

Giving concrete expression to their unity of purpose, their common destiny and the higher interests of their peoples,

Seeking to strengthen their capacity to meet their responsibilities in ensuring security, stability and prosperity for those peoples,

Seeking to embody that most magnificent manifestation of cohesion exemplified in the intermingling of pure Gulf blood on the soil of Kuwait, thereby recording the most sublime illustration of sacrifice and generosity,

Anxious to realize the purposes and principles set forth in the statute of the Council,

Desiring to achieve that greater cooperation and coordination in the political, security, military, economic and social fields that is conducive to their unity, in accordance with the noble aspiration of the leaders of the States of the Gulf Cooperation Council to strengthen the bonds of cohesion among the citizens of the GCC States,

Conscious of the changes and new developments in the regional and international arenas and that the enormous challenges that they pose will require vigorous and assiduous action if the highest levels of coordination and cooperation among them are to be achieved,

Affirming their position of rejecting the way of aggression and of partiality thereto, as exemplified by the naked Iraqi aggression against and brutal occupation of the State of Kuwait and by the threat that that aggression posed to all the GCC States,

Regarding any act of aggression against any member State as aggression against all member States, viewing the security of the GCC States as an integral whole, and considering the aggression that took place as a departure from all established inter-Arab, Islamic and international rules, customs and values and an eschewal of a multitude of the concepts and achievements of joint Arab action,

Expressing their deep appreciation and gratitude to the Arab, Islamic and friendly States that defended the right and condemned the aggression and took action for its removal,

And in the framework of their adherence to the purposes and principles enshrined in the covenants and resolutions of the League of Arab States, and in the Damascus Declaration and embodied by the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations,

Hereby declare:

1. That the GCC States shall, in their international dealings, strive to respect the principles of good-neighbourliness, respect for the sovereignty of States and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, the peaceful settlement of disputes and respect for the sovereignty of each State over its resources.

2. That the GCC States stress the unity of their position in confronting the Iraqi regime and the regimes which cooperated with it in its criminal aggression against Kuwait, shall not allow those regimes the opportunity to violate that position and are resolved to maintain that position until such time as the Iraqi regime has implemented all the Security Council resolutions relating to its aggression against the State of Kuwait.

3. That the GCC States shall support inter-Arab action in the framework of the League of Arab States, shall consider the purposes and principles set forth in the Damascus Declaration as a basis on which to build a new Arab order and shall regard the Programme of the Gulf Cooperation Council in support of economic development efforts in the Arab States as the basis for any efforts aimed at achieving economic development in those States.

4. That the GCC States shall support the peace efforts aimed at achieving a just and durable solution to the Palestine issue and bringing an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of United Nations resolutions, particularly Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), which are based on the principle of land for peace, and Security Council resolution 425 (1978), concerning the withdrawal of Israel from southern Lebanon without restrictions or conditions, and that they confirm their participation in the third phase given that the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace and agreement on addressing the issues which will be broached in this phase are in accord with their higher interests.

5. That the GCC States welcome, and congratulate Lebanon on, the positive steps taken by the Lebanese Government in its efforts to ensure security, stability and prosperity for its people, and that they express their readiness to contribute to the promotion of such efforts.

6. That the GCC States welcome the ongoing changes in the international arena and particularly those relating to the dawn of the new world order, considering as they do that the liberation of Kuwait is one of the first fruits of that order, that that order secures for all States, large and small, the right to live in security and peace and reaffirms their right to control

their natural economic resources, and that such changes can ensure the requirements of security and stability for the GCC States in such a way as to safeguard their higher interests.